THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CHOOK-Great Parisings Ballet THIS EVENING-(Mr. GEO. HOLLAND'S BENEFIT)-TAUE PRI-THE SECRET.

THUS EVENING PANCHON. Miss Maggie Mitchel

OLYMPIC THEATER
THIS EVENING-ENGLISH OPERA-CROWN DIAMON'SBehings Opera Company NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-JEANIE DEANS. Miss Boss Eylings

THIS EVENING-LITTLE BOY BLUE AND HUSH-A-BYE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
DAT AND EVENING—STREETS OF NEW TORK—TWO HUND
ZED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGETS COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS. NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING-THE RUNNELLS FAMILY-EL NINO EDDIE-ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Nov-York Circus Troupe - Matings at 25 o'clock. THIS EVENING NORMA (hiplosopie) PATTI IN PARIS ste. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

THIS EVENING—Grido & Christ's Minstrels—THE BLACK CROOK (burlesque)—NEW ACTS, MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

DODWORTH HALL.
THIS EVENING—M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. The Automaton, Erispanuoten, Frincien, Floating Head, etc.—Matines at 2 of the 2.

THIS RVENING-BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Corner Twenty-third-st.

#### Business Notices. AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SILVARASHTHS of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing the Ekzerko-playing Goods, comprising full Dinner and Transmitters and Exercision of a very apperior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of Pore Silver of anch thickness that they possess all the advantages of sold silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Massicaturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have east for many pears engaged, and they now assures the public that they will fully sortin that reputation by the production of Exercise-params Wans of such qualify and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

CORHAM MOOCO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trademark, as their designs have been already extensively unitared. These goods can only be presented from responsible designs throughout the country.

NEVER FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS .-MIL WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fall. Gives res to the mother and relief to the shild. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels. 35 cents a bottle-Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP," Having the fac simile of "Cuarts & PERRINS" on the outside wrappet All others are base imitations.

Being the introducers of the celebrated PLATED WARR of the Gornam Manufacturing Co., above advertised, we now offenan entirely new and extensive stock, from which very desirable sclee-STARR & MARCES. No. 22 John-st.

GORHAM PLATED WARE. A full assortment at as Low PRICES as any other house.

Howard & Co., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y. DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Sold everywher

#### THE EUREKA BRICK MACHINE

makes 3,000 splendid Brick per hour, with only nine men and one pai hard Jose special Street by steam power. Has no complex machinery to be cetting out of order or breaking down. Its great simplicity and marrefous power command the approval of every sapert, at sight. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Salitafaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

### THE FRANKLIN BRICK MACHINE,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength, and immease compressing power, is GUARANTERD, with eight men and two horses, to call-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 eigenst bricks per hour.

All RENICK, Proprietor No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room 29, J. PETER COOPER'S GELATINE, makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c., with great case. Directions for use with the packages. For sale by Gro-

cers and Druggists. Depot No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y. DON'T TRIFLE WITH A BAD COUGH OR COLD, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE's EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

# COLGATE'S HONEY TOILET SOAP.

This celebrated Totley Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicesy materials, is PRAGRANTLY SCHNIED, and extremely memerycial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Pancy Goods Dealers. WATERS'S PIANO-FORTES-Grand, Square, and

Upright: Macorgons: Parlor, Church, and Cabinet Ondans—the best manufactured—To LET, and rost applied if purchased: monthly install monts received. Warerooms, No. 431 Broadway, New York.

HORACE WAYERS & Co.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC TILES For Floors, Wainscoting, etc., Miller & Coates, No. 279 Pearl at. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BARDAGES, SUPPORTERS, &C.-Manser & Co.'s Redicel Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesery 4t. Lody attendant.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. "PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST BARTLETT'S NEW REVERSIBLE SEWING-MA-

ALL THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS, 1866. SLAPTIC LOCK-STITCH NEWING-MACHINES, manufactured by t WHENGER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO. Solid only by Ellips 9. M. Co., No 543 Broadway. WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE .- "Its

seam is less liable to rip than the lock-stitch."----- Judges decisio Grand Trial. | Send for samples of both stitches. 508 Broadway THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'S Lock-Stitch SEW-ING MACHINES. ELIAS HOWS, jr., (original inventor of the Sawing-Ma-chine), P coldent. No. 699 Broadway, N. Y. WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEW-

WEED SEWING MACHINE.—Improved Wheel, GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEW-

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES. MOTH AND FRECKLES.

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations o called Moth Patches and Freckles is FRENT'S MOTH AND FRE TION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 41, Now-York. Sold by Dringrists everywhere. Price, #2 per A SOLDIER WHO HAD LOST THE USE OF HIS Limms from Rheumatism has been completely cured and enabled to aban-don his crutches by one bottle of Minicalpu's Garar Hintmatic Ramany. It is truly the wooder of the age.

# GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The amount of 183ue of National Bank Currency for the week ending

issue of National Bank Currency for the week ending Saturday was \$39,529. Total issued to date, \$02,308,708. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including the worn out notes, amounting to \$3,44,882; leaving in actual circulation \$298,868,824.

The U.S. Treasurer holds bonds as follows: As security for circulating National Bank notes, \$340,509,330; as security for depositaries of public money, \$38,855,950.

Total securities held, \$379,446,990.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printer during the week was \$218,000. Amount shipped: to Assistant Treasurer, New-York, \$100,000; to National Banks and others, \$107,833 86. Total shipped, \$207,833 86.

Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, \$312,200.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the Departments were as follows: for the week, War, \$3,556,133; Navy, \$480,680; Interior, \$207,234. Total, \$4,874,047. For the month of March: War, \$11,477,385; Navy, \$2,998,624; Interior, \$4,845,590. Total for the month, \$19,321,599.

The proportion of the direct far collectable in insurrectionary districts, by the act of June 1, 1802, which has been collected in the States named, directly and by enforcement of the provision authorizing sales for the non-payment of the tax, is exhibited in the subjoined

non-payment of the tax, is exhibited in	the subjoined	
fahle: Apportionment.	Collected.	
Virginia	\$468,674 51	
North Carolina 576,194 66	402,950 65	
South Carolina 363,570 66	222,690 97	
Georgia 584,367 33	92,621 54 69,947 05	
Mississippi	310,863 78	
Tennessee 669,498 00	492,848 41	
Title amount authorized to Placiale Toxas		

THE PRINTERS OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Typographical Union was held here to-day. They draining and the Typographical Union was held here to-day. They draining any resolved that the reduction in price, from 50 to see, a thousand, claimed by the proprietors, cannot be compiled with under the present high rate of living in grids city. The matter is still pending.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an.

WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line. SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. WERKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line. Terms, cash in advance.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Address. THE TRIBUNE, New-York

UNR. New-York

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and addre of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Ten Tain-

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WERNLY THIBUNG must be handed in To-Day.

Givil Court reports, the Money Article, and the Markets, will be found on the second page, and Literary Items on the sixth page.

Connecticut votes to-day. If the weather be fair, as is now promised, the poll will be heavier than ever before.

We do not exhort our friends to do their whole duty. They will do it. We have been among them and witnessed their energy and enthusiasm. And we shall be sorely disappointed if they fail to elect every man on their State Ticket, with a majority in either branch of the Legislature. Gov. Hawley, we estimate, will receive more votes than any candidate of any party at any former election-more than any candidate of the Democratic party at this election.

The 1st and 1Vth Congress districts are desperately contested, and we beg every one who knows where to gain or save a Republican vote in either to do it forthwith. We hope to announce to-morrow the election of both Col. Deming and Phineas T. Barnum. A few hours more will tell the story.

Champions of Universal Freedom! vote once, but work till the sun shall set on your victory!

session of the XLth Congress, and a list of its Acts and Resolutions, are printed in other col-

There is a report from Jamaica that a revolution had broken out in Hayti, and that President Geffrard had fled. The report needs confirmation.

Michigan elects to-day delegates to a State Convention to amend her Constitution. Among the Republican candidates are many of the best men in the State, and the election of a decided Republican majority is certain.

The Fortieth Congress adjourned on Saturday, after a session of 26 days, chiefly devoted to supplementary legislation upon Reconstruc-The passage of the bill to carry out the provisions of the Reconstruction law was the most important of its acts. Its debates upon impeachment were the most exciting, but it passed a number of resolutions of general value. The Senate is convened in extraordinary session to-day, to act upon the actainations of civil officers by the President. Congress did not adjourn without making provision for a Summer session, if necessary.

The latest advices from Havana announce the arrival in that city of Marshal Bazaine, with the remainder of the French troops. It was his intention to stay four or five days. In Vera Cruz the flags of the Mexican Empire were hoisted upon the forts and the Custom-House: but it was expected that the garrison would soon pronounce in favor of Juarez. The Liberal troops were besieging the city and interrupting all communication with the interior. The young Prince Iturbide, who some time ago was adopted by Maximilian as his successor, has been abducted by his parents. It was everywhere the common belief that a few more days would be sufficient to deal to the Empire the fatal blow.

The Senate has confirmed Gen. Steedman Collector of Internal Revenue at New-Orleans. It has rejected better men nominated for offices less important. Its confirmation of Gen. Steedman is intended, we presume, as an indorsement of his slanders upon the Freedmen's Bureau, and is one of those surprising acts of inconsistency only to be accounted for by supposing that, in the hurry of the close of the session, many of the members did not know for whom they were voting. Or is it one other illustration of the horse-jockey system by which Radicals and Copperheads have been traded off against each other by President and Senate? And if so, who was the Radical good enough to offset Steedman?

In the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Sutherland has decided an important question between currency and gold. The issue turned on an agreement made to pay a certain sum at a time when gold was the ruling currency. The sum was tendered, but in legal tenders; hence the litigation. Mr. Justice Sutherland holds that ly dwellers in cities and villages, who can vote an agreement to pay in gold cannot be legally enforced, though, treating gold as a commodity, a contract for its purchase or sale is perfectly safe and proper. He declares that the result of the Legal Tender act is that gold has practically ceased to be currency, and become exclusively a commodity. The decision appears to be identical in principle with one recently delivered by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by which, upon a contract for the payment of a specified sum in gold, a tender of the amount in Greenbacks was held good.

In keeping colored people out of its street care Charleston has done no worse than Philadelphia, but the colored people of the former have done either better or worse than their brethren in the Quaker City. After the recent extraordinary meeting of freedmen in the Palmetto capital, some of their number entered the cars, and, in defiance of the conductors, insisted on their rights, and remained: The driver was obstinate and unhitched his horses ; the colored men endeavored to push one of the cars; finally the police came to the rescue, and happily no bones were broken. There was no riot whatever, though Charleston papers report to the contrary. The disturbance, such as it was, suggests but two reflections: first, that it comes with an ill-grace for Charleston to make distinctions of persons at this late

opportunity of conveying a broad insinuation as to their rights and demands. Viewing the proportion of blacks to whites in Charleston, the recent demonstration was an exceedingly natural one.

We give this morning an abstract of the English Reform bill as introduced into the House of Commons on the 18th of March, together with accounts of the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and of Mr. Gladstone. It is stated in the English papers that so great an interest has rarely been witnessed in the proceedings of Parliament as on this occasion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in admitting that, in the opinion of the Government, an extension of suffrage was desirable, again deemed it necessary to denounce democracy and to express the hope that the fate of England would never be to exist under a democracy. The main principles of this bill have already been stated. It adopts the rating principle, to which the Chancellor says the House during the last session came with "unerring instinct." The most peculiar feature of the system is the "duality" principle, according to which every person who paid 20 shillings direct taxation should possess a vote, and if he was a householder paying rates, should exercise the privileges of both franchises. Mr. Gladstone attacked with great vigor most of the propositions which had been made. On the next day. Mr. Mill announced that he would move to strike out the word "man" in the bill, and substitute for it person, with a view of securing the introduction of female suffrage.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The rival parties in our State will hold delegate Conventions on the same day-Wednesday, April 10th-the Republicans at Syraeuse, the Democrats at Albany, each to nominate sixteen delegates at large to our approaching Constitutional Convention. Three delegates to the Republican Convention at Syracuse are to be chosen from each Assembly district; and, should any District Committee fail to call a District Convention therefor, we would suggest the propriety of a mass meeting of Republicans at 2 p. m., on Saturday next, (April 6,) at the place where the last Republican Assembly Convention was held, to choose three delegates to A full summary of the legislation of the first | Syracuse as aforesaid.

In all human probability, the sixteen delegates neminated at Syracuse by the Republicans and the sixteen nominated at Albany by the Democrats at the State Conventions thus appointed will all be elected, and will constitute one-fifth in number of the entire Constitutional Convention; while, should they be such men as are plainly contemplated by the act-the ablest, wisest, strongest men of both partiesthey cannot fail to exert a powerful influence over the deliberations and conclusions of the Convention. We urge, therefore, good men of either party to act promptly and energetically in the premises. Let us have the men nominated on either side who ought to be entrusted with this most responsible and critical service, rather than those who want to be. Not that it is wrong or indelicate to desire election to the Convention; but the right sort of men will not be forward in pressing their claims, nor in logrolling and button-holding to insure their own nomination. We need at least thirty-two men in the Convention who would prefer to stay out of it if they could do so without prejudice or hazard to the public weal.

The Democratic party is more compactly organized and far better disciplined than the Republican-a condition which has its evils, but its compensating advantages also. If Dean Richmond were alive to-day, he would substantially name the sixteen Democratic delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Of course, he would take counsel and listen to suggestions; but, having heard, his decision would be final. In his absence, Peter Cagger, Sandford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, and Benjamin P. Fairchild, can together exercise very nearly his former power. These four gentlemen might sit down to-morrow in a private parlor and make out a list of delegates that would, to a moral certainty, be nominated at Albany next week. We say they might do it-not that they ever did or would do anything of the kind. And we may say further, that, if they should do it, the ticket would unquestionably be stronger and abler than if the choice were left to the chance-medley of a ballot in Convention.

The Democratic General Ticket will certainly be a strong one. Any intelligent politician could to-day name it and not err in more than two to four names of the sixteen. And, if the Republican ticket should not be a very strong one, the Democratic poll in the aggregate will exceed ours by thousands. For the bulk of our voters are widely scattered or farms, whence they must travel two to en miles each to reach the polls; while our opponents are mainon their way to business or when returning to dinner. To poll any thing like a full vote, the Republicans must travel twice if not thrice as many miles in the aggregate as the Democrats. Hence, we need a ticket that folks will much rather vote for than not, even though they have to spend half a day for it. So, friends in each Assembly District! resolve this day to be represented at Syracuse, and by delegates who will not go thither to grind anybody's ax, but to confer, select, and nominate the sixteen strongest and best Republicans we can find in the State!

We would suggest the propriety of selecting also at the Assembly district meetings this week delegates to the Conventions which are to nominate our local delegates. These are to be chosen by Senate districts-four from each and we must nominate able and strong men here also. The notice is very short; our district nominees should be nominated next week; and there is neither time por rea- for holding further primary meetings for a choice of delegates to nominate these. Let the Assembly district committees promptly give notice day; and second, that the negroes therein have that delegates will be chosen at the district

intelligence enough to take hold of any good meetings now to be held to nominate district as well as State delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

THE RUSSIAN SLICE.

The Administration has the credit of having made various attempts to cover up its failures at home by a stroke of foreign policy. Mr. Seward from time to time stirred up the Alabama claims. He tried (or was said to have tried) to acquire an island in the Mediterranean. The British Government has been subjected to threatening letters about the punishment of the Fenian prisoners in Canada. Mr. Fox was towed across the ocean in a Monitor to go on a junketing tour in Russia in a half diplomatic capacity, that he might caress the Czar, and make faces at other sovereigns with whom we were not on so good terma, Above all, there always hung in the air the menace of ordering the French troops out of Mexico-a matter in which Mr. Seward's discretion continually got the better of his valor, and we never did. Now, finally, (we hope it is finally) we have a proposed treaty with Russia for the acquisition of Russian America. This we understand as merely one other item in the same programme. The collapse of the President's home policy is so total and so disastrous that attention must be diverted elsewhither at any cost. Russian America is a good way off, and so a good place on which to fix the public

The getting of all this land offers us no advantage that can counterbalance the objections to the treaty, when we come to deal with it as a matter of public policy of grave moment to this Republic. Of course, there are no arguments that will have any weight with the 'manifest destiny" mob, who believe we ought to annex all British America, at a week's notice. But we are confident that sober-minded people will not be blinded by the glitter of the prize held up to them. Whatever can be said in favor of acquisition is said in the dispatches with which the State Department has favored the public press. The

objections to it may be summed up briefly. I. We have more territory than we want. The United States now cover an area of Three Millions of square miles. At the close of the war for Independence, we had 820,680 square miles, to which we added more than as much again by the purchase of Louisiana; 66,900 when we got Florida; 318,000 with Texas; 308,052 by the Oregon treaty; and by our extraordinary bargains with Mexico 550,455 more. We have at this moment hundreds of millions of acres which the end of this century will not see tilled. We have 12,000 miles of sea coast unsurpassed for its harbors. On the Pacific coast, our flag covers 2,281 miles. Russian America would give us about 400,000 square miles of territory, and would nearly double the length of our coast

II. The tendency of Republics is to expand beyond the limit of economical control. To the already vast domain embraced within our jurisdiction, it is proposed to add a territory sparsely inhabited by Indians and traders. This will involve the establishing at once of a Territorial Government, the building of forts, arsenals, Government offices, the employment of troops and ships of war, and the paying of a legion of public officials, good mainly for drawing their salaries. Nobody will pretend that for many years this territory will begin to pay expenses. It is to cost us Seven Millions of Dollars in hard cash (Greenbacks not being a Legal Tender at [St. Petersburg). and this money we have got to raise by selling more bonds in Europe at seventy cents on the dollar, on which again interest will have to be paid by laying fresh taxes on our sorely burdened people. It is a luxury we are in no condition to afford.

III. But it is not even a luxury. We have literally no use for this territory, if we acquire it. We do not want any more naval depots on the Pacific than we now have. If the superabundant energy of Young America cannot find fields wide enough in the unoccupied lands of the Great West, in the yet almost untouched resources of the Mining States and Territories, we can secure additional facilities by a commercial treaty with Russia. If she is willing to sell all, she will sell part. But it is idle to talk of needing land, or of needing more fisheries and fur-trading, while labor is scarce in three-fourths of the United States, and capital is daily sought for the development of resources that promise the surest and richest returns to enterprise and thrift. Still less is there any call for the occupation of Russian America for "strategical" purposes. In peace, such occupation will require an enormous outlay to maintain a warlike establishment. In war, it will prove alike useless for aggression, and an incumbrance for defense. Against what dwellers at the North Pole do we propose to commence a

campaign? IV. The territories we have acquired from Mexico-Arizona, New-Mexico, &c .- have cost us a great deal more than they give us, and are to-day a drain upon our resources instead of a help to them. By so much as Russian America is more distant, inaccessible and inhospitable, would it be more costly than either of our most recent acquisitions. We have no room for statistics, but the facts are

too notorious to be called in question. -Finally, the mere suggestion, which is put forward at least semi-officially, that the occupation of Russian America will be a sort of menace to Great Britain by interposing between her American possessions and the Pacific, ought to condemn the whole project. We have no occasion to be dealing in impertinences. If we want a quarrel with that power, we can have it any day without going to the North Pacific Ocean for a pretext. We see no reason to suppose Great Britain would quarrel-how could she But we put ourselves in the attitude of seeking ostentatiously the friendship of a power not friendly to England, and of contracting what is tantamount to an alliance for the sake of an affront. It is the beginning-or perhaps, not the beginning, but rather another step-of a policy foreign to our traditions and alien to our true interests. We cherish a hearty good will toward Russia, but we are utterly opposed to being drawn into any sort of alliance with her other than commercial and peaceful. This treaty, if consummated, will prove a dangerous precedent and a stimulus to further entanglements. We do not believe it will be consummated, but look to the Senate to withhold its ratification. If that body should assent, the treaty still cannot be carried into effect without an express appropriation for the payment of the purchase money, and we judge the lower House will think twice before it flings away the public

money in this Quixotic land-hunt.

gation preliminary to committal. We are not halls, are also specified and enjoined. One of informed where this examination took place; but as Mr. Eyre, influenced it is asserted by the opinion of his legal advisers, declined to go up to London from his residence in Shropshire and surrender himself, as did Colonel Nelson and Lieut. Brand, we infer that it was conducted by some rural magistrate, who, it would seem, made short work of the business. The examination before Sir Thomas Henry, a London Police Magistrate, of the case of Nelson and Brand, charged with precisely the same offense as Eyre stands accused of, occupied several days, was most patiently conducted by the magistrate, and resulted in the parties being committed for trial.

QUEST OF PLACE.

Some of our readers will undoubtedly ramember the menagerie-man's description of an amphibious animal-"He can't live in the were and he dies on land;" and this is precisely the purgatorial position of a great many seekers for office in Washington. If the President smile upon them, the Senate frowns; if they are disasteful to the White House, there can be no nomination; if they please his Excellency, there can be no confirmation-and thus their money is expended and their patience exhausted, while the rays of hope vouchsafed to them an cold and scanty. Under such distracting circumstances, sensible men would pack their vasses, pay their tavern bills if possible, and return to their sweet homes without delay. Half the time, and money, and begenuity often expended in fishing and fighting for a place of small perquisites, and less honor, would set these deluded gentlemen up in business, and keep them profitably going afterward. But there is a distemper which men catch in lobbies and caucus-rooms, which, without being kind enough speedily to kill, makes fools of them and sends them upon a feverish chase after wild-geese for the rest of their days. If anything could cure them it would be the present dead-lock in Washington; but they are long past all chance of recovery. The lesson which they afford, we hope, will not be lost upon our youthful and more unsophisticated readers. A stern resolution at twentyone, never to seek for place but to wait for place to seek him, will be money in the pocket of any young man wise enough to make and firm enough to keep the wholesome vow. The Government, we admit, must have ser-

vants, and servants must be paid. We have no fault to find with office-holding, provided the incumbent be capable and honest. Our quarrel is with office-seeking adopted as a trade or profession, followed often after lamentable failure, fascinating its victim to beggary or to worse, filling his whole nature with the poison of sycophancy, and gradually reducing his manliness to a minimum. All this wreck of character and ruin of fortune would be avoided if the wretched business of soliciting place could be brought into the disrepute which it deserves. We believe that we could find in this city at least one hundred gentlemen of first-rate talents and the best commercial education, of agreeable manners, and of unspotted character, from whom a Collector of Customs might safely be selected, who would accept the trust, but who would wait a very long while indeed before asking for it. Such a person would go into office honest, keep so while in, and surrender his place unblamed and immaculate. This would be one of the blessed results of forcing the Government to look up a man when it wanted him, and to put him in charge of affairs unembarrassed by pledges and promises, his personal dignity preserved, his noble soul unmortgaged, his integrity left free to assert itself. We beg pardon, in these times, for drawing an ideal picture, and for dreaming of disinterestedness and purity. We suppose that we must take the political world as we find it, and that the petitioning and palavering, the bribing and the button-holing, the sheer beggary, the knee-crooking, and the lobbyhaunting must go on-an incurable disease and a national disgrace. Wherefore we beseech those who are worth saving to keep out of this slough. Let them go to Washington, if they must, to see the President, the Secretary of State, the marble Washington, and the other curiosities; but let them smite, as the enemy of their soul, the first serpent in the shape of a friend who whispers to them a word of the delights and emoluments of the national service. Good men should not cheapen themselves by suing for recognition, and with the very first genuflexion, the good that is in a man is either sensibly diminishes or altogether disappears.

#### TENEMENT HOUSES. The universal complaint against the nui-

sance, and too frequently the outrages of the tenement system, has shaped itself into a bill now before the Legislature. This bill was introduced by Mr. Keady. In its altered shape, the bill presents a fair remedy, certainly a strong restriction of tenement evils, and we are glad of the probability that the reform embodied by it will in substance become a law before long. The bill provides that every tenement house shall be amply furnished with ventilators or transom windows and means of escape in case of fire, the want of which has put the community to such a cost of human life. The drainage of roofs, the repairs of stairs, are also enjoined; and every owner is required to provide his tenants with all the arrangements necessary to the cleanliness of a household, with such sufficient sewer connections as will save them from disease and epidemic. The bill is minute and wise in its detail on this point-it could not be too specific and careful. Further, it proceeds to ordain that after July, underground abodes shall be tolerated only under permit of the Board of Health, and then only when these habitations meet certain standard requirements as to accommodation and health. Here again the bill is particular in providing for every nook and corner wherein evil would be likely to lurk. Every tenement house must, moreover, be kept free of any accumulation of dirt, shall be cleansed as often as the Board of Health may order, and be whitewashed at least twice a year. Tenement owners must allow free access to the Health officers, and must report at once the outbreak of infectious disease. When any building, or part of one, is utterly unfit for its inmates, the Board of Health may order its vacation within ten days. No house hereafter erected can be used as a tenement house unless in conformity with certain important essentials. For instance, buildings for the purpose named must not be erected or converted on the front and rear of the same lot, unless there is a clear open space between of at least ten, twenty, or twenty-five feet extending upward, according to the hight of the building. But the bill impru-Eyre "has been acquitted after a short exami"nation." We presume discharged is meant instead of acquitted, as the examination he was
undergoing was simply the magisterial investi-

the concluding sections of the bill declares that offending tenement owners are punishable by a fine of not less than \$35 or more than \$500, or by imprisonment for not more than three months. This punishment would no doubt prove a mild one in marked and aggravated cases; but it is well calculated to be thoroughly operative should parsimonious landlords be rash enough to put themselves in the way of being mulcted for oppressing the poor. The bill appears to be comprehensive. Much authority over the matter in reform is rightly given to the Board of Health, and we have no fear that it will be badly exercised. The question of that reform is now before the Legislature, and hundreds of thousands of our overcrowded poor appeal to them to decide it. There is no reform more urgent, none that will more tend to refresh and redeem the city.

The Commercial Advertiser ominously says: "The World may or may not remember a suggestion to the Chicago Democratic Convention in 1864. It was sim-ply that a Loyal Ticket, with a Loyal Platform, would in sure success. But the 'Vallandigham' influence pre-vailed, and the result is known."

- We understand by the above that the veteran journalist" counseled the Democratic party "in 1864," and would have gone with it against Mr. Lincoln's reelection had it preferred his counsel to that of Vallandigham. But it did not: so he fell back on Mr. Lincoln. Will he be good enough to state in what month of 1864 this counsel was given? And whether Messrs. Lincoln and Seward were then aware of his giving it? As the veteran now presents himself as a monitor to both parties, will he state which of them is to-day honored with his preference? In 1864, he appears to have taken his wares first to one party, and, on their rejection there, marketed them in the other direction; in 1865, he went with the Republicans; in 1866, with the Democrats: which way is he heading for 1867? We thought when he joined the Manhattan Club, that he had enlisted with the Democrats for the war; but he now talks as though the Republicans might have him on condition that they cease to be Republicans. Whither is he to go?

We knew quite a number of Republicans in 1864 who preferred another to Mr. Lincoln for the next Presidential term; but it was another Republican, not a Democrat.

"Will Mr. Greeley tell how much it cost, if anything to secure the nomination of Mr. Roscoe Conkling as can didate for United States Senator by the Republican caucus in January last?" -Mr. Greeley has no knowledge on the sub-

The World sees fit to ask:

ject, and does not believe what The World in sinuates.

MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ BESIEGED BY THE LIBERALS

From Our Special Correspondent. HAVANA, March 27, 1967. Last week has been rendered memorable by the arrival of the French fleet of transports conveying the whole of the expeditionary French army from the shore of Mexico, and of the squadron of iron-clads, vessels of war, and gunboats, that accompany them as a convoy, The former consist of the man-of-war Magenta, and the

frigates Flandre and Magnanime. Marshal Bazaine, with his wife and mother-in-law, are passengers in the Souverain, and have fixed their tem porary abode at the Hotel de Inglaterra, on the Prade where they will remain until their departure, which is to take place to-day. The Marshal, immediately, or shortly after landing, paid his respects to the Captain-General the visit being returned by the latter on the follow ing day.

The Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez, which arrived o Saturday from Vera Cruz, brings news from the Capital to the 13th inst.

The imperial situation in Yucatan is becoming dail worse, and will not be able to hold out much longer. The 26 inhabitants of Vera Cruz, accused of treason, and exiled to Yucatan, of which I wrote you, succeeded in overcoming their guard and ran the vessel into Alvarado whence they at once joined the Liberal forces.

Gen. Rafall Benavides was closely besieging Vera Cruz. The population had decided to rise en masse if the au horities did not capitulate. Bureau, the Imperial Pre-

out doubt it has capitulated ere this.

Maximilian's army, consisting of 8,000 men, was confined within the city of Queretaro, being besieged by a Republican force of over 20,000 men, commanded by Escobedo. The regular slege operations were to commence on the 6th. A part of the Imperial forces, under the command of Gen. Mendez, tried to prevent the junction of Escobedo's and Corona's forces, but were unsuccessful and retreated to Queretaro. The situation of Maximilan's army was the more embarassing from the want of means to maintain it. A large number of owners of property in Queretaro had left the city, not to pay the exactions that had been imposed upon them.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz commenced beseiging Puebla on the lith; there were only 200 men to defend it.

Over 300 persons had been imprisoned lately in Mexico City, accused of being friendly to the Republic, of not paying the forced loan, and offnot submitting patiently to the Imperial exactions. Among them were several 8paniards and other foreigners. The Republican troops pre-

City, accused of being friendly to the Republic, of not paying the forced loan, and of not submitting patiently to the Imperial exactions. Among them were several Spaniards and other foreigners. The Republican troops prevented the entrance of provisions into the City and kept firing every day at the entrances and the more distant streets from the center. Maximilian's Ministers, who commanded there, had sent in their dismission with the intention of going abroad, if it was possible to do so. There was not the least means of communication between Queretaro and Puebla.

Maximilian is said to have addressed a letter to Juarez, but for what purpose, or on what conditions, or what were the propositions made by him, has not been made public. Whatever they were, Juarez is supposed to have refused to accede to them, for he is known to have written a letter to Gen. Perfirio Diaz, in which he epenly stated that he was determined to follow out what his duty prescribed to him, and which was in accordance with the dignity of the nation. It is generally supposed that the letter to Porfirio Diaz was written after the receipt of Maximilian's communication, and referred to the propositions contained in this last named document.

In view of the approaching searcity to which Vera Cruz will, it is supposed, be subject, it is expected that an order will soon appear opening the port to provisions free of duties. All of the Empress Charlotte's effects, which fill over 600 packing cases, are to be sent from Mexico to Ragma, where she resides. They have been insured for 20,000, but if they have not arrived at Vera Cruz, it is not likely that they will ever get there; most probably they came in charge of the Prench army. With regard to Marshal Bazaine's loss, of which I sent word in a former letter, report says nothing further; to judge from his appearance the Marshal has not taken the less to heart, for he looks jolly and well.

By the steamer Rapidan from New-Orleans, we have newsconfirming the above in all its main points, and several reports from Galveston and Brazqs are contra-dicted by our later dates. The French fleet now in our harbor consists of the fol-

The French fleet now in our harbor consists of the following:
Iron-clad steam frigate ram Magenta, 50 guns, 750 men; iron-clad steam frigate ram La Flandre, 34 guns, 574 men; iron-clad steam frigate Magnanime, 36 guns, 550 men; Line of battle-ship, steam, Souverain, 12 guns, 550 men. Line of battle-ship, steam, Mayrin, — guns, — men. Line of battle-ship, steam, Mayrin, — guns, — men. Line of battle-ship, steam, Magellan, 15 guns, 260 men; Gunboats (steam)—Adonis, 3 guns, 75 men; Brandon, 3 guns, 50 men; Tactage, 3 guns, 50 men; Tactage, 3 guns, 142 men; Tournente, 2 guns, 60 men; Tactage, 4 guns, 142 men; Dinchayla; Megere; Themis.
It is reported that they are to leave to morrow.
The Admiral of this station gave a banquet to Admiral Laronciere le Moary on the 25th.
A meeting of merchants, bankers and planters was held on Saturday to determine whether Chited States gold shall be received in Harana as a circulating medium at par. The question was decided in the affirmative, and the signatures are being taken of those who are willing to bind themselves to the measure.

HAYTI.

REPORTED INSURRECTION-THE CITY OF POST .U PRINCE CAPTURED.

A Havana letter of the 28d says: The long-expected revolutionary outbreak has at last taken place in Hayti, and the efforts of the insurgents

have been crowned with success. The City of Portain-Prince is in their hands, and the people are giving in their adhesion to the new Government. After several days fighting in the vicinity of the capital, nearly all of disfirard's iroops went ever to the enemy, and President Geffrard himself mas compelled to take refuge on board of a French man-of-way, which at last accounts was carrying him and some of his officers to Jamaica. No particulars, excepting those contained in a telegraph desparch from Sauriago de Cuba have been received here and thousands of runears regarding this event are in circulation. Several French men of war, belonging to the late Markan Elockading Squadron, will stop at Hayti and enforce the French include against the Republic, and perhaps try to gain poscept of the Island by some diplomatic trick under the guise of a French protectorate, which is ardently desired by a certain party in Hayti, who are tired of these toutinual revolutions and disturbances of the public peace, leading a life of continual apprehension, and without have been crowned with success. The City of Port-an